Carolina Observer.

VOL. VII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1823. [NO. 21.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY THURSDAY,
BY LEMUEL BINGHAM,
THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on the customary terms.

For Sale, or Lease,

N farmsor Lots, on accommodating Terms, a tract of rich and well timbered LAND, situate on the orth-east side of the north east branch of the Cape-ear river and on the south-west side of Holly Shel-r creek, (both navigable for boats of burden,) in e county of New Hanover, containing 29184 acres, survey.

Part of the abovementioned tract of Land is not in-rior, in quality, to any in the state, being a luxu ntly rich and fertile soil, well adapted to the pro-uction of rice, indigo, hemp, tobacco, or clover and rass, as it is capable of being made rich meadow ith proper cultivation; and a considerable part of is high and dry, and well fitted for the culture of rn, cotton, and small grain of every kind, as the rt of it now in culture proves, as it produces, in ority, equal to any land of the same quality in the ce. Indeed, the whole tract is susceptible of being de of immense value, by industry and good hus-ndry, for itis uncommonly well watered, and unds with the most valuable white and red oak, pr ss. cedar, pine and other valuable timber; all the most superior quality, and capable of furnish-g an inexhaustible quantity of staves, hoop poles, ing, plank, boards, and naval stores, peculiarly ll adapted to the West Indi markets, to which has a ready outlet from the river bank by Wilming n, from which it is distant but 28 miles, and to hich there is a safe and bold navigation, as well by north east branch of the Cape Fear as by Holly r creek, which bounds it on the N. E. side. ver there is not in the state a tract of land com-ning more advantages for a trade with the West dies, than this does; or, indeed, with any other untry, or market, where lumber of every descrip-n, and naval stores, may be articles of necessity.

On the tract there are two fine mill seats, and ome others can be made with a trifling expence of oney and labor, and adjacent to it, there are three r four valuable saw mills, some of which *have made ool plank and scantling, &c. from timber got on this act.* So that it enjoys every facility that can be asonably desired for manufacturing the timber into mber fit for market, and a market can always he d at Wilmington for all articles of the kind, if the ersons concerned should decline shipping on their wn account to other markets.

As it presumed that no person will purchase or ase without viewing the land, a further description s deemed unnecessary. Persons wishing s to do, re respectfully referred to William Smith, Esq. Register of New-Hanover county, to Joseph Lamb, Esq. former Surveyor of the said county, and to the onorable Charles Hooks, in Duplin county, for a nowledge of the situation of the lands, and to the Register's office in the county of New Hanover, and o the Secretary of State's office, in Raleigh, for a nowledge of the title, also to the subscriber, who s ready to exhibit it, and who is authorised to treat or the sale or lease of the whole or any part of the aid tract of land.

I will remark that, as a liberal credit will be given, it is possible that there has not been a property offer-d for sale in many years combining so many natural dvantages, and holding out such a reasonable pro-mise of giving an immense fortune to the purchaser or owner, he using only common prudence, industry nd good management; for I am specially instructed, y the present owner, to say, that the shameful epredation commit ed on it by men whose cupidity has proved too powerful for their honesty, compels im to offer it for sale.

☞And I am also instructed to give notice, that ll persons found trespassing or committing waste or peration on the said tract of land, or on the timber hereon, will be prosecuted with every rigor the law allows. And I am also instructed to inform the per-ons settled on it, that they will not be disturbed in heir possession until all hope of friendly accommo-ation shall fail.

JOHN D. DELACY,
Att'y for the heirs of J. Baker.

Note.—To save trouble, the price of the whole tract is 180,000 dollars, payable by instalments, in 12 years; the first 5 years without interest.

Raleigh Sept. 12. 18*

Property for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale a tract of LAND, containing between 70 and 80 acres, lying on the east side of the river, about a mile from Campbellton. The tract adjoins the land formely belonging to Col. Pickson, and has on it an orchard, and a com fortable dwelling house. It has likewise a valuable FISHERY.

Also, a lot in town, adjoining John A. Cameron, Esq's. 145 feet in front, on Gillespie street, and 310 feet on Mumford street, with a large Ware House standing on it.

Notes, negotiable at the Banks, will be received in payment.

MARY BARGE,
Executrix of the will of Geo. K. Barge, deceased.

Sept. 19, 1823. 3*.

To Rent.

THE new brick store on Person street, lately occupied by Messrs. Fitzharris & Galiop.

A dwelling-house with an excellent garden, cow et, and all necessary out-houses, on Dick street, for-mer residence of the subscriber.

The old Post-office, on Bow street.

For sale or rent, a large lot of ground on Mumford street, formerly Capt. Crusoe's, on which is a spacious and convenient dwelling-house, a large ware house and stable, with other out houses.

A two story house on the north side of Bow street, below Mr. Kelley's, calculated for store and dwelling, and a large ware house back thereof.

Two or three small houses with gardens, on the west side of Hillsborough street.

An excellent stable and lot of ground on the east side of Hillsborough street, near Wm. Cameron's.

Several lots of ground, in various parts of the town, some of which are under fence. Enquire of

DUNCAN McRAE.

Fayetteville, Aug. 25. 1823.—eop-2mt27

State of North-Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1823.—James Alvis and Maria his wife, Joshua Cochran and Caroline his wife, John Walker and Eliza his wife, *vs.* Executor of Gen. Thos. Davis, dec'd. George W. Davis, and Thos. O. Davis—Petition for division.—it appearing to this court, that Thomas Owen Davis is beyond the limits of this state, so that personal service, or notice of this petition, cannot be served upon him: *Ordered*, that publication be made in the Carolina Observer for 6 weeks, for Thos. O. Davis to appear and answer at next term of this worshipful Court, to be held at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in Decem ber next, or this petition will be taken pro confesso as to him, and heard accordingly.

Test. JNO. ARMSTRONG, *Clk.*

Fayetteville Academy.

THIS Institution now offers advantages equal to any in the Southern States, being conducted on the most approved principles and provided with superior Teachers in every branch of useful and ornamental education. This, with its healthy situation and moderate charges for board and tuition, must insure it a liberal patronage.—The strictest attention will be paid to the conduct and morals of those attending it

TERMS PER QUARTER.

Female Department, conducted by Mrs. Hamilton, with assistant teachers,

Rudiments,	$2 50
Reading and Writing,	3
English Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography, with the use of the Maps and Globes, History, Chronology, Mythology, Rhetoric, Belles Lettres, Composition, Natural Philosophy, Botany, with plain and ornamental Needle Work,	6

Music, taught by Madam Veilla, in the best Italian style, per annum, $60; per quarter, 20.

Ditto. taught out of the Institution, $100 per annum.

Drawing, Painting, and the French Language, by M. Laisney, a native of France.

Drawing and Painting,	$6
French,	6

Classical department, under Dr. G. Davis.

The Latin and Greek Languages, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Logic, Astronomy, Mathematics, Geometry, and Algebra, $8.

ENGLISH MALE DEPARTMENT.

Rudiments,	$3
Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography, with the use of the Maps and Globes,	6

Pens and Ink provided without charge.

A tax of 25 cents on each student, for Wood, Water, &c.

Board, including ALL the above branches, except Music, $35 per quarter, payable in advance.

Wm. Hamilton.

☞For the satisfaction of Parents and Guardians, the following gentlemen may be referred to:—John A. Cameron, Esq. President of the School Committee, or the Rev. R. H. Morrison.

Fayetteville, June 5, 1823 1:y.1

Wm. Widdifield, jun.

Clock and Watch Maker, Silver Smith and Jeweller,

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhab itants of Fayetteville and its vicinity that having pur chased the entire stock in trade of Mr. Charles Clark, he intends carrying on the above business at the Old Stand, on the south side of Hay street, a few doors above the State-House, where he hopes, by the strictest assiduity, to merit a continuation of that patronage which has heretofore been so liberally extended towards the establishment; and where every article, in the above line, will be kept constantly for sale, on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. Engraving, of every description, neatly executed.

July 22, 1823.—9*

Removal ! ! !

THE subscriber having taken part of that spacious building commonly called Bowell's corner, next door to Mr. James Baker's, on the south-east of market square, offers for sale, at reduced prices, for cash plated and common Harness, Saddles and Bridles, Trunks, &c. &c. Any orders in his line, will be punctually attended to and thankfully received.

N. B. A first rate Journeyman Saddle and Harness Maker will find constant employment, if application is made soon.

G. W. McDONALD

Fayetteville, Sept. 1823.—4t21

George W. Ragland.

Fashionable and Elegant Saddlery, &c. &c.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

THE public are respectfully informed, that he has removed from his old stand on *Person Street* to the house formerly in the occupancy of Pierce & Tillinghast, fronting Bow and Person streets, two doors east from the Law Office of T. C. Hooper, Esq.—and expects shortly to receive, by the *Eclipse* from N. York, a new and fashionable selection of Saddlery, Gig Trimmings, &c. &c. Every description of *Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Holsters, Vallices, Saddle-Wallets, Trunks, &c.* made in the first style of elegance, and all orders executed with promptness and punctuality. He feels thankful for the liberality hitherto conferred upon him, and fondly hopes, by assiduous application to business, to merit a continuance of public patronage.

The above articles will be found, on examination, no where exceeded for quality of material, fine proportion, or superior workmanship, in any part of the confederated states.

September 18, 1823.—13wt28.

Runaway.

MY man *Jerry*, eloped on the 31st of March; he has an excellent countenance, very ready in his answer, and with considerable assurance; he is about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, yellow complected, has a burn on his left arm, a high forehead, and a head inclined to be bald; he had when he left, a variety of clothing, a suit of white Plains, and some home-spun clothes, the color not recollected. He may attempt to pass for a free man where he is not known, as he is artful. I purchased him of a Mr. Steadman, in Chatham county, and it is likely he may be lurking about in that neighborhood.

Any person apprehending said fellow, shall be entitled to a *reward of fifty dollars*, if delivered to me, and all reasonable expenses paid; otherwise, if delivered in any convenient jail, and immediate information given, *twenty dollars*.

Any information will be directed to Cheraw.—Jerry is a blacksmith by trade.

Charles J. Lide.

Marlboro' District, S. C. *April* 28. 1823. 10tt

In Equity.

Superior Court of Law and Equity, *September Term*, 1823.

John T. Webb and Jacob Lampty, *vs.* Sophia Webb, Rachel Chairs, William Covington, and Stephen Wall.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this court, that Sophia Webb, one of the defendants, is not a resident of this state, it is ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Carolina Observer and Fayetteville Gazette, for three months, that the said Defendant appear at the next term of this court, to be held for the county of Richmond, at the Court-House in Rockingham, on the third Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, to the complainants' bill, otherwise judgment will be entered *pro confesso*, and the bill heard ex parte.

E. LOVE, *C. M. E.*

3mt30.

100 Pieces of heavy 42 inch Cotton Bagging,
2000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
25 bags prime green Coffee,
For sale by J. HUSKE.

VALUABLE LANDS

IN EAST FLORIDA,

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has for sale some valuable tracts of land, lying on Tampa or All Saints Bay, Charlotte harbour, and other places in East Florida, which he will dispose of on a liberal credit, for the greater part of the purchase money; or receive in payment inproved estates in this state, improved lots in Fayetteville, negroes, or other personal propety. Apply to

THOS. STRODE,
Agent for the owner.

Fayetteville, N. C. *July* 15 1823 7tf-$1p

Robert Jaffray & Co's.

FALL importation of *DRY GOODS* is now arriving, and will comprise a *much more* extensive assortment than heretofore; the whole of which will be offered on the most accommodating terms.

Fayetteville, Sept 18 1823. 16tf.

David B. Crane & Co's.

FALL importation of *HARDWARE* and *CUTLERY* is expected here in a few days. Their assortment will then be *more* complete than formerly, and sold on the best terms.

Fayetteville, Sept. 18, 1823.—16tf.

Cotton Bagging.

100 Pieces 43 inch Bagging,
For sale, by
C. T. HAIGH.

August 6, 1823.—17tf

For Sale,

20 Hhds. prime English Island Molasses,
15 do. do. St. Croix Sugar,
67 barrels do. do. do.
10 do. Loaf do. do.
41 bags prime green Coffee,
45 coils bale Rope,
12 bags pepper and spice,
40 tons Swedes Iron, assorted,
2 do. share moulds,
4 kegs cut Nails, assorted sizes,
4 do. trace Chains,
3 casks 4 4½ and 4½ inch wagon Boxes,
4 do. patent Shoes, assorted sizes,
9 boxes no. 10 cotton Cards,
12 Mats of Wine Bottles.
1 Seroon of Indigo.

By C. T. HAIGH.

September 23, 1823.—17*

Fresh Supply.

BARNUM BEACH & Co. have just received in addition to their former Stock, a large and fresh supply of Boots and Shoes of all descriptions, which they offer for prices lower than usual, for Cash or Produce.—Also,

10 Boxes real Whittemore's Cards
50 doz. Morocco Hats
10 cases Straw Bonnets
50 pr. Nankeen, white Linen and striped Pantaloons
30 Short Jackets
10 doz. Hair Seives
50 boxes Windsor Soap
20 reams Writing Paper
100 doz. Ladies' Hair Combs.

They also continue to manufacture Ladies Boots and Shoes, of different descriptions.

June 4, 823 1.tf.

For Sale,

THAT valuable tenement on the north side of Hay street, in the Brick Row, at present occupied by Mr. *A. Turner*, and a good stand for business; payment will be made easy to purchasers.—Apply to

JOHN M DOBBIN.

June 12.

To Rent,

A Comfortable dwelling house, and ½ acre lot, with all the improvements thereon, near the halfway bridge to Campbellton.

A small dwelling house and lot on Pearson-st. near Mr Samuel Pearce's dwelling.

Two tenements (next above Mr. W. L. McNeill's) in the brick row, with large and convenient cellars.

One vacant lot near Mr Sutherland's dwelling.

One do. near the intended canal basin.

One do. east side of Winslow street.

Should any person prefer leasing, the vacant lots will be leased for a number of years. Possession can be given immediately. For terms, apply to

HENRY W. AYER,
Agent for the owners.

Fayetteville, Aug. 13. 1823 4t*

North Carolina Register,

AND

UNITED STATES CALENDAR.

A Small Work, bearing the above title, for the year 1823, was compiled by the subscriber, and published last winter, at the printing-office of Messrs. Jos. Gales & Son. In the preface it was announced that should sufficient encouragement be given, a similar publication might in future be annually expected. The design of this publication was, to furnish the citizens generally with a convenient book of reference, containing within a small compass, and at a moderate price, much local information which could not without considerable trouble be obtained from any other source. From the favorable opinion very generally expressed respecting the uncommon utility of this work, the compiler was led to believe, that public patronage would have equaled his expectation. This expectation, however, so far from being realized, has been more than disappointed.—More than six months have elapsed since the Register has issued from the press—and the sale has not yet defrayed the expences of printing. Thus, instead of being remunerated for their labor, the Editor and the Printer are both out of pocket. A very moderate compensation would have satisfied both; but neither of them can think of continuing a publication which must subject them to a loss. Preparations have been made for the publication of a Register for 1824; and for presenting it to the public in a state of considerable improvement; embracing the correction of several errors which could not well have been avoided in the first Register, together with an accession of valuable information, which the first did not contain; but unless some assurance of a more extensive sale can be secured, the project of continuing a Register for N. Carolina must be entirely abandoned. If such assurance can be obtained in a reasonable time, the work, now preparing, will, in due season, be committed to the press. In such an event, it will appear by the time fixed for the meeting of the Legislature of this State; and such copies as may be engaged will be sent to the several counties by the return of their respective representatives. Those who feel interested in encouraging the Work here referred to, are requested to inform the subscriber by letter free of postage, of the number of copies they are willing to take; and it is desirable that this should be done with as little delay as possible—as the work if printed at all, ought to be in the press before the 1st of September.

COLIN M'IVER.

Fayetteville July 24, 1823. 9*

LAW REGISTER

OF THE

UNITED STATES.

FOR Sale, at the Book Store of John McRae, a few copies of "*The Annual Law Register of the United States*, Vols. 3d. & 4th, (Royal 8vo. Pages 1452,) containing 'State Law and Regulations, &c.' By *William Griffith*, Esq. counsellor at law, and late one of the Judges of the circuit court of the United States, for the third circuit. Price $5 a volume.

This original and extensive work, contains a full view of the Laws, and pecuiar Regulations in each of the 24 states, necessary to be known to gentlemen of the Bar, judges, executive officers, conveyancers, creditors, merchants, land-holders, and other citizens throughout the United States.

Opinions.

Extract of a letter from DAVID HOFFMAN, *Esq. Professor of law in the University of Maryland.*

'I am much delighted with the work as far as it has progressed. It will be invaluable to the country at large.'

After a full copy, of the two volumes complete, had been received by Professor Hoffman, and in reply to a letter in which the Editor apologised for using, in a circular notice, the foregoing extract, he observes, 'I regret that you should have deemed it at all necessary to apologise for the use of the little extract from my letter; I confess, however, that it would have been more agreeable to me to have spoken more particularly and to the point, of the utility and excellence of your work, had I supposed that my feeble testimony would have been either used, or of any avail.'

Extract of a letter from B. W. LEIGH, *Esq. Counsellor at law, Richmond, Virginia.*

'Let me congratulate you on your progress, which far exceeds my utmost expectations. I have examined the important heads of each of the numbers, as they came on: so far, your friends have every reason to be satisfied, and the publick at large must acknowledge, that you have fulfilled your engagements to the letter.'

Extract of a letter from J. CABELL BRECKINRIDGE, *Esq. Secretary of State, Kentucky.*

'I regret exceedingly that the subscription for this valuable and interesting work was not more extensively circulated in Kentucky, but am satisfied it will sell well here.'

Extract of a letter from CHARLES G. HAINES, *Esq. Counsellor at law, New-York.*

'I am very anxious to obtain a copy of your invaluable work. I will notice its merits in the next Law Journal.'

We have examined the 3d & 4th Volumes of the Law Register of the United States, just published by Judge *Griffith*, comprising a summary of State Law and Regulations, for each of the 24 States. Having taken the liberty in December, 1820, to recommend to the patronage of the American Public, and particularly to the gentlemen of the Bar in the United States, Mr. *Griffith's* general design, in establishing the Law Register, we are of opinion that in the execution of that branch of it comprised in these Volumes, Mr. *Griffith* has completely redeemed the pledge given in his prospectus, and that the work will be a very important addition to the Library of every Lawyer.

RICH. HARISON. JOHN WELLS.
THOS. ADDIS EMMET. SAML. BOYD.
JOS. OGDEN HOFFMAN. S. JONES.

New-York, June, 1823.

☞[These Volumes, 3d & 4th, contain a *distinct* branch, and no way connected with the 1st & 2d, which comprise the "Federal system," and are in preparation. So that purchasers or subscribers, need not, necessarily, have the 1st & 2d.

It was thought most advisable, to include "State Laws and Regulations" together, in one body, and to publish them first, as being of most immediate importance.]

Almanacks, for 1824.

GALE'S North-Carolina Almanack, for 1824, by the gross, dozen, or single, just received and for sale, by

STUART, BIRDSALL & Co.

October 15, 1823.—20*

ABIJAH WHITING

Has Just Received,

2 Cases Men's Leghorn Hats,
12 Cases Straw Bonnets,
1 Black and white Leghorn do.
20 Lb. Bonnet Wire,
42 Nests Bandboxes,
10 do. Packing do.

ALSO,

A handsome assortment of

Dry Goods,

which are offered at Wholesale and Retail, Low for CASH.

May 15. 50:ft

RHEUMATISMS

AND

Inflammations Cured.

IT IS A FACT,

THAT Rheumatisms of ordinary kind can be almost infallibly cured, and Rheumatic Pains always mitigated, in a few hours, by the use of Dr. PIERRE E. BRANDINE'S *Anti-Rheumatic Salve*. Tho' most valuable for its efficacy in Rheumatisms, this Salve is probably not surpassed in the cure of Bruises, Sprains, Burns, Scalds broken Breasts, sore Nipples, and other external inflammations. A more valuable Family Medicine, it is presumed, has never been offered. Sold in tin boxes, at one dollar, with printed directions and certificates of its utility. Druggists will at present be furnished on commission or can be purchased at a liberal deduction.

R. EDWARDS, *Agent.*

At Charleston, for the Southern States

A few boxes of this invaluable medicine for sale at the store of

O P. STARK.

Committed

TO the jail of this county, a negro man by the name of *LEWIS*, about 25 or 26 years of age. He is of a light complexion for a negro, stammers in his speech when a little frightened, and somewhat cross-eyed. Said Lewis is about five feet seven and a half inches high; and says he belongs to John Kirby or Robert Ledbetter, of Diniwiddie county, Va. He said John Kirby left said *Lewis* at a Mr. Hill's, near Cheraw, S. C. The owner of said Lewis is hereby requested to come forward, prove property pay charges, and take him away.

SAMUEL MAULTSBY, *Jail'r.*

Oct. 3, 1823.—19*

Fresh Importation.

Drugs, Chemicals, Surgical Instruments, Shop Furniture, Paints, Oils, Colours, &c.

W H. Maffett & Co.

HAVE this day received from New York a *Fresh Supply* of the above articles, which they will dispose of on accommodating terms.

☞ A liberal discount for Cash. 18*

ENTERTAINMENT,

By D. D. Salmon.

THE subscriber having returned with his family from the country, is ready to entertain travellers and boarders at his former stand, south-east of the Court-House square, where, by his attention and assiduity to render the situation of his guests happy and agreeable, he hopes to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

Fayetteville, Oct. 6, 1823.—19*

New Works.

KONINGSMARK, the Long Finne, a story of the new World, by the author of 'Letters from the South,' &c.

The King of the Peak, by the author of 'The Cavalier,' and

The Island, a poem, by Lord Byron,

For sale, at the Book Store of Jno. McRae.

To Rent,

THAT convenient and handsomely situated dwelling house, on Green street, lately occupied by Gurdon Robins, now in the occupancy of Mr. Charles Loomis; together with the garden, out-houses, &c. The situation is healthy, and in a very pleasant neighborhood; possession can be given immediately. For terms, apply to

CHARLES McALLISTER.

Oct. 13, 1823.—3t22p

Notice.

AT the Court of Probate, held for the county of Cumberland, October term, 1823, the subscriber took out Letters of Administration on the estate of Alexander McAllister, sen. deceased. All those indebted to said estate, are required to come forward and setttle up, and save cost; and all those who have demands against said estate, to present the same for payment, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred of recovery.

WM. SMITH, *Adm'r.*

Oct. 13, 1823.

FURTHER NOTICE.

Will be sold, at the late residence of Alexander McAllister, sen. deceased, on the 6th of November next, on a credit of six months, all his Household and Kitchen Furniture, plantation utensils, stock of Cattle, Hogs, Sheep and Horses. Mill Irons, Blacksmith's tools, and a number of articles too tedious to mention; the purchasers giving their notes with good and approved securities.

WM. SMITH, *Adm'r.*

Oct. 13, 1823.—3t22.

NOTICE.

THE co-partnership of Charles Smith & Co. is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. All those who have claims against the concern, will please present them to C. Smith for payment; and all those who are indebted to said concern, will please make immediate payment to C. Smith, who is authorised to grant discharges.

CHARLES SMITH,
CORNELIUS J. TOOKER.

Oct. 3, 1823.—19t21

The business in the New Retreat will be continued in future by Charles Smith, who solicits the patronage of his friends and the public, and who pledges himself that no exertion shall be wanting, on his part, to render the accommodation agreeable.

The Creditors of TOOKER & HENRY,

WHOSE debts have been listed, will call at L. D. Henry's office, (with the proper vouchers) for their dividends.

3twt21

Notice.

THOSE who wish to employ John McDonald to locate land for them in East Florida, can, by applying to the subscriber, have the necessary papers forwarded on to him.

John MacRae.

Fayetteville.——18*

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1823.—Ordered, that publication be made in the Carolina Observer for three weeks, that John L. Hadly, of Tennessee, appear at next term of this court, on the first Monday in December next, and give bond as owner of a Public Ferry, across the Cape Fear river, agreeably to act of Assembly in such case made and provided, or the same will be discontinued.

From the minutes.

Test. JNO. ARMSTRONG, *Clk.*

3wt21

David Anderson, Jr.

MARBLE CUTTER

HAVING purchased the Stock of A. Sweetland and taken the stand lately occupied by him, will supply those who want with

Monuments, Tomb tables, Head Stones,

And any other article in the line which may be wanted. Also. Building Stone of every description, of the best *Free Stone* & of the country stone. The work will be done in the best manner and on moderate terms.

Hay-Street. Fayetteville N. C.

STILLS

MADE & MENDED

In the best manner, and at the shortest notice, two doors West of Mrs. Perry's, on Old st. to which place the subscriber has removed his Copper-Smith Shop. Applications made at the store of Maj. Averas or at the Post Office, will be attended to

JOHN MACRAE.

Desultory.

MEMOIRS OF MR. ROTHSCHILD.

Mr. N. M. Rothschild is descended from a German lineage. Mr. R. sought to establish his fortune in England. Various were his vicissitudes in early life; by his industry and prudential conduct, he acquired considerable property in the linen trade at Manchester, vast quantities of which article were exported during the last war to the continent, where Mr. Rothschild availed himself of the peculiar advantage of his brother's agency in that quarter of Europe. Previously to the close of the late war, Mr. Rothschild transferred the scene of commercial operations from Manchester to London. He then became a considerable speculator in the foreign and British Securities on the Stock Exchange; and after the melancholy death of Mr. Goldsmidt, assumed a very prominent station in the money market. But the principal incident which contributed to the rapid elevation of our modern Crœsus, was the escape of Bonaparte from Elba, in 1814. In consequence of Mr. R's superior means of information on the continent, this important occurrence was known to him nearly forty eight hours before it was in the possession of any other person in this country. He did not fail to avail himself of every advantage which this priority of intelligence presented. His agents went into the market and sold prodigious quantities of stock. The consternation was dreadful! Every one suspected danger, none knew where to look for it. The panic was epidemic! On the disclosure of the fact, the general cry was *sauve qui peut;* and the object of our present article bore off the immense sum, gained by his success on this great and extraordinary occasion.

Mr. Rothschild, thus fortified in wealth, and enjoying at this time the almost exclusive means of acquiring the first intelligence from the continent, soon established for himself a reputation and importance, the maturity of which can scarcely be said to have been accomplished at the present moment. He availed himself of a conjunction with his brothers, (who are also great capitalists on the continent,) of the opportunity of administering to the wants of the King of Prussia, the Emperor of Russia, the Kings of Naples and Spain, the Republic of Colombia, and other States, who negotiated loans on terms highly profitable to him; and which have, with the advantages of the courses of exchange, and other incidental benefits, realized immense sums in addition to his fortunate speculations in British Stock. But the great *coup de main* of Mr. R. consisted in his out-generalling the Gallic Financiers in the recent French loan. In that transaction he is supposed to have cleared upwards of 100,000*l.* by the commission alone, independent of the advantages of the courses of exchange!

By the fortuitous occurrence of favorable circumstances, Mr. R. has been enabled to amass greater wealth than any man that ever existed in England. It would be impossible for others to estimate his property, when Mr. R. has declared that he could not do it himself. It has been asserted, however, that he can command upwards of Fifteen Millions sterling at any time, if required! When it is considered that "money, the sinew of war," is in its amount illimitable, and in its control so much at the mere volition of Mr. R. it ceases to surprise the reader, that such a man should be necessary to the Potentates of Europe, and that his friendship and assistance should be no less assiduously sought, than promptly and powerfully afforded.

Mr. Rothschild is a Baron of the German empire, to the Emperor of which, he has rendered some essential services. He is about 43 years of age, and possesses a family of nine children. His mode of life is remarkable for its retired description. Unlike his great predecessor, (Goldsmidt,) he does not boast of his choice and exquisite wines, or herald his hospitality towards the Princes of the Blood. His appearance is unostentatious: his deportment familiar; and his manners unaffected and affable. His conversational style on 'Change is rapid, acute, and discriminating. He carries about him no aristocratical feeling; neither does he affect a singularity, the common concomitant of extraordinary genius, and the impotence of mental pecuniary plenitude. His face is distinguished by a lack of that piercing intelligence, which lights up and animates the expressions of those porverbial for their acuteness; but there is a quickness in the eye, which denotes a lively and unremitting watchfulness of the mind, on every subject of general interest.

When engaged in conversation, Mr. R usually dangles a bunch of keys in his right hand, and indulges a habit of abruptly turning from the object to whom he is speaking, and suddenly renewing the colloquy. He possesses a memory so remarkably retentive, and the powers of mental addition so copiously strong, that he effects all his immense calculations without the agency of pen or paper: and often at those times, when the din of business "gives note of preparation" for a "rise or fall." His genius is of that order, which often enables him to perceive the benefit or disadvantage of a proposition, before the parties have fully viewed the surface. His movements are characterized by profound judgment: his attack is no less able, than his retreat judicious.

Mr. Rothschild's private character is, we believe, as amiable as his public life is important. He diffuses his benevolence with judgment and liberality. When solicited to countenance an Institution with his name, he answers, "You know I never take a public part: if you want, (as I suppose you do,) money, name the sum, and you shall have it; but don't make me look ostentatious or mean, by naming too large or too small a sum." His eleemosynary contributions are chiefly distributed amongst objects of the Jewish persuasion; who have in many instances arrived at a state of opulence through his instrumentality. Such a liberality of disposition, and philanthropy of character, have divested envy of her deadly influence; and created for Mr. Rothschild, an imperishable reputation, which will descend with advantage to his family in after ages.—*Lon. Paper.*

NEW YORK, OCT 9.—*Police.*—On Monday last, a huge rabble of the *profanum vulgus*, consisting of at least an hundred and fifty persons of all ages, and as many colors as there may be from the deep jet to the transparent olive, came pushing along through the streets to the police office, conducting a poor young Irishman, who was charged by the clerk of one of the markets with stealing a string of black fish, which Pat "then and there" held in his hand. As he ascended the stand in front of the bar, he was interrogated substantially as follows:

Magistrate. What is your name?

Ans. Patrick O'Rafferty, your honor.

M. How long have you been in this city, and where did you come from?

Ans. I have been here five days, and came from Donegal by the way of Nova Scotia.

M. And why did you steal the fish?

Ans. I did'nt steal *it.*

M. Explain the circumstances then, by which you became possessed of the fish.

Ans. "The fish, your honor! Why, as to the matter of that, I was doon this morning upon the wharf, and I saw a man come upon the wharf, and take a little net—then he opened a little bit of a trap door, and he let down his net into a nice little coffin, (a car) and caught a fine mess of fish. And is that kind of fish fraa in this country, said I to the man, and he told me it was, and so d'ye see I thought a fine mess of black fish would be very good upon an empty stomach—and so I took hould of it, (the net) and when I put it down into the little coffin, I caught all these fine fish, your honor."

The poor fellow wept piteously upon being told that he had committed a crime, and it was evident to the magistrate, that he had been the object of sport by some wag, and was utterly unconscious of having committed any felony in taking the fish, but only a trespass in using them. He was therefore dismissed with a suitable admonition—promising very faithfully, never to fish in the *little coffins* again.—*Amer.*

Dandy Hats.—The New-York Advocate says: "Our city has been much amused with a low tripod kind of a hat made of fine beaver, and worn by our Bangups.—Some call them the *Thouch*, others the *Gape and Stare*, the real name of them is the *Bolingbroke*, It is about six inches in crown, and four in rim, shaped like an inverted cone. It is a real tippy. We yesterday saw one of the fancy dressed quite unique, blue frock, black silk Wellington cravat, buff waistcoat, Cossack pantaloons, high heel boots, black ribbon and eye glass, bushy hair frizzed, and surmounted with one of these little tippy hats. He looked like an hour glass, and minced his steps along Broadway in the real Jemmy Jumps style. The ladies were highly amused, and more glasses were directed towards him than would be to the Emperor Iturbide had he just landed; while our blood, insensible to all this curiosity, danced up the street, humming the favorite air of 'Look, dear ma'am, I'm quite the thing."

A NEWSPAPER

Is a *bill of fare*, containing a variety of dishes suited to the different tastes and appetites of those who sit down at the entertainment.

Politics are *beef steaks*, palatable to almost every one. Those who prefer them *rare* done, choose those from France. Electioneering is *venison*. Congress news is *stuffed meats*. Essays, humourous, speculative, moral and divine, are a fine *boiled dish*, where, by a happy commixture in the use of bread, meat and vegetables, a diet is obtained, nutritive, pleasant and healthy. Ship news is a *glass of grog at eleven*. Poetry is *custard*. Marriages are *sweetmeats*. Ballads and love ditties, *plumb pudding*. Anecdotes, conundrums and epigrams are *spice* and *mustard*. Sometimes there comes along a printer's dun—that is *sour crout* or *cranberry tart.—Pioneer.*

A nice point.—A periodical writer, whose entertaining papers appeared about the middle of the last century, tells of a Lord Mayor's ball that was thrown into great confusion, by a dispute for precedence between a "*Watch spring maker's* lady, and the wife of a *Watch-case joint-finisher.*"

Money.—The London Morning Chronicle of a late date, says:—"At present money is so abundant in the city, that applications are in vain made for mercantile acceptances to be discounted at three per cent. and yet the Capitalist finds even this low interest a much better income than he could obtain by the employment of his property, either in agriculture or manufactures."

INTELLIGENCE.

Foreign.

FROM THE NEW YORK EVENING POST, OCTOBER 11.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND,

Last evening the regular packet ship *John Wells*, Capt. Harris, arrived here from Liverpool, bringing papers of that place of the 8th, and London dates of the 7th September. Except what relates to the proceedings before Cadiz, the intelligence by this conveyance respecting

FRANCE AND SPAIN.

is uncommonly barren. The latest accounts received in London from Paris are dated the 3d Sept. and from Madrid the 28th August. There can be no doubt that the French army was defeated in the attack on Matagorda. The silence kept by the government papers, had led to some doubts as to the truth of the first report of this disaster, but subsequent arrivals tending to confirm it, the funds at Paris fell considerably, and according to the London Courier, the situation of affairs at Cadiz had caused considerable uneasiness to the French government. Every attempt at negociation had failed, and there was no ground for believing that better success would attend any future proposals. The bombardment which we had been repeatedly told was *positively* to commence on the 20th Aug. has been postponed to the 28th of that month, on account, it is said, of the non-arrival of Mr. Ward with despatches from England.

A great parade is made in the Paris papers about the immense force which was collecting by sea and land to attack Cadiz. A thousand pieces of cannon, we are told, would be directed against the city, which could not fail to compel those within its walls to surrender. We are almost disposed to smile when we read these gasconading accounts, and call to our remembrance the mighty efforts of Napoleon to reduce the place, and how completely his designs were frustrated. Talk of a thousand cannon, forsooth! Why he could have brought four thousand before it, if he had thought that the bombs or balls which they discharged would have reached the place. Aware that the shells of the mortars in common use did not produce any effect, this skilful engineer caused other mortars to be cast at the cannon foundry at Seville which were carried down the Guadalquiver, and from its mouth transported with immense labor, to the Napoleon Battery, the nearest point to Cadiz, but which was distant from it no less than *eighteen thousand feet.*—The shells despatched from these enormous mortars, on which the greatest French ingenuity was displayed, at first excited considerable alarm; but the danger in itself was trifling, as the result of four months bombardment proved; for during the whole of that period, and although an incessant fire was kept up, the number of killed and wounded in and about Cadiz amounted to no more than *fifty four* persons. To give the shells sufficient weight to carry them the distance required, it was necessary to fill them with lead instead of combustible matter: those, therefore, which burst, rather broke in pieces from the concussion of their fall, than from the operation of the fuses, which, besides, were generally lost in the way. We observe that the Duke d'Angouleme has, in imitation of Napoleon, *dignified* one of the batteries erected in front of Cadiz with his own name, but it is not said that he has followed the example of his predecessor in causing mortars to be prepared capable of reaching the point of attack.—Even though he had, there is no reason for believing that he will be more successful in his attempts to reduce the place. In Dallas's account of the prominent events of the peninsular war, waged by the emperor, we have some curious facts respecting the bombardment of Cadiz, which, as we presume they are not generally known, may at the present moment be considered interesting. Speaking of the effects, which the shells from the mortars we have mentioned, had on the inhabitants of Cadiz, he says, "They created an alarm amongst the inhabitants: such as were rich enough took their families to the Isla, which speedily overflowed with these frightened emigrants. The meanest rooms in the remote corner of the city, which had been hitherto unattained by these fearful messengers of death, were hired at the most exorbitant prices, and the vaults under the Muralla, which were bomb proof, and which served as public magazines, were opened every night for the reception of such as had interest enough to obtain admittance. But it was wonderful to see how soon the generality of the inhabitants became familiarized to the horrid hissings of those winged deaths. The little effect which they produced, and the smallness of the number who suffered from their fall, almost reconciled the citizens to the noise of their approach. The admirable precautions adopted by the authorities, contributed in a great measure to this end. The houses in Cadiz are very generally surmounted by high towers, to support which, the walls on the side where the "torres" are erected, are of excessive thickness. It was soon found that these walls were sufficiently strong to resist even the accelerated force with which the shell fell; and the governor lost no time in publishing a list of the streets where these supporting parapets ran in a direction across the course of the shells, affording consequently a defence from them. With these, every inhabitant became soon acquainted; and, as the shell, with its comparatively slow motion, required upwards of a minute to perform its lengthened journey, men were stationed in two of the principal steeples of the city, whose glasses enabled them to obtain the earliest information of the discharge of the well known mortar, from the smoke that accompanied it: this event was instantly announced to the city by a single stroke of an enormous bell, at which solemn sound, every individual sought safety in the defence of the nearest supporting wall which occurred to his mind. The silent pause which every where followed the awful bell, was only interrupted by the tremendous voice of the engine of destruction, as it approached with increasing rapidity; and the cessation of this stunning sound, produced from every pious Spaniard an exclamation of thanksgiving, accompanied by a hasty sign of the cross."

We cannot suppose the French officers, to whom the bombardment of Cadiz has been entrusted, ignorant of the facts stated by Mr. Dallas, who was an eye witness of the events which he narrates. Yet, if we are to believe the conductors of the Paris papers, the mad project of reducing Cadiz is to be again attempted, and that by means which the greatest general in Europe found to be so inefficient, that he was compelled to resort to others of a more powerful nature, but which in the end he was convinced were also unavailing. We can only account for the strange conduct of the Duke d'Angouleme, by supposing, as has already been stated, that he has received peremptory instructions from Paris to carry the place, *cost what it would;* for after the positive refusal of the Cortes to listen to the terms he had proposed, it cannot be imagined that he would expect that body to be frightened into compliance by threats which they well knew he could never carry into execution. We apprehend, therefore, that the French army before Cadiz is doomed to experience the fate which befel that of Napoleon, and thus teach another lesson to despots, that all attempts to subjugate a people who are determined to be free, are vain and fruitless.

The position of Marshal Moncey, in Catalonia, is stated to have become extremely difficult. Mina and his brave associates continue to find him sufficient employment.

A great deal is said, as usual, in the Paris papers, about what the French army *intend to do* with the fortifications in Spain; they are long, however, in carrying these intentions into effect, as all the strong holds continued in possession of the constitutionalists. Nothing is now said about Ballasteros or Corunna.

RUSSIA.

There appears to be some object of importance contemplated by the Emperor of Russia; but whether it refers to Turkey or to Spain, is not so very apparent. Alexander is stated in the Paris papers to have left Petersburg on the 27th August, on a grand tour thro' his empire. He was to visit Odessa and inspect the army; then proceed to Bassarabia, and return to the frontiers of Russia and Poland, where he would review his army cantoned there, which is said to amount to 80,000 troops, commanded by the Grand Duke Constantine.

GREECE.

There are accounts from Zante of the 16th July, giving such minute details of the defeat of the Turks at Thermopylæ, in the early part of that month, as to remove all doubts of the subject. The first shock is represented to have been very violent, and the carnage great on both sides; but after two hours hard fighting the Turks were repulsed, and sought safety in flight, leaving behind them 2,000 killed and 600 prisoners; besides 3,000 wounded. Among the prisoners were Bekir Pacha and 17 Beys. The Greeks say they never made so great a capture. The whole of the Turkish artillery, ammunition, provisions, & a number of camels, fell into the hands of the conquerors.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The English funds had exhibited a languid appearance, in consequence of the anticipations of a settlement of the affairs of Spain by negotiation having become weakened. Consols on the 7th Sept. were quoted 1-3 per cent. below the prices they were the preceding week.

The three years imprisonment of Richard Carlile for publishing deistical works, expired in November last, but he still continues in custody because he is unable to pay the fines to the king of 1,500*l.* sterling.—His wife's imprisonment for two years had also expired, and she was likewise detained for a similar reason. Both of them are stated to be in great poverty, and some persons had purchased the lease of a house in Fleet-street, which they had underlet at a weekly rent to Carlile, for the purpose of enabling him to vend his publications.

A *female* robber in the neighborhood of London, was carrying on her depredations on the highway, to the great alarm of her sex, of some rich old nabobs, and youths, whom she had eased of their cash and watches.

(From our Correspondent.)

LIVERPOOL, 8TH SEPT. 1823.

Sir,—The demand for Cotton was good last week, and closed on Saturday the 6th with great briskness, at above 1-4 advance. To-day, (Monday) the enquiry is very great, but few holders will spare a bale. This is a great change in the tone and feeling of the market within a few days, and is owing to the very favourable view of the prospects of cotton as an article of speculation, in different statements published here, particularly two that have just appeared. These statements are so sanguine of *very high prices*, and appear founded upon such facts as to growth and consumption, that a most sanguine feeling now prevails, and we should not be surprised if 1d advance was to take place very soon—it is difficult to say what the price is today, as few holders will offer any, but it is said that good fair uplands have brought 10d. and which would be 3-4 advance upon the lowest price ten days ago.

It is calculated that the stocks in the kingdom at the close of this year, will be little more than 200,000 bales, which would be a reduction of 86,000 bales since the 1st January, and if this be correct, the probability is that the new crop will come in here for *higher prices* than the *present rates.* It is probable that 1d advance upon the prices of the past week would place a good deal of Cotton on the market, and we might again have a little stagnation and wavering, as usual.

From the Times, Sept. 6.

The conviction appears now to be pretty general, that the Constitutional Government of Spain has rejected the overtures of the French Commander. It is not three weeks since all the Paris newspapers, those at least in the pay of Ministers, rang the change hourly on two positive declarations—first, that the Cortes and the French had been some time secretly negotiating; secondly, the Duke d'Angouleme on his arrival Cadiz would have nothing to do but to the treaty agreed upon, and to escort dinand in triumph to Madrid. Now, marked distinctly at the time, that gerness of the invading Governments pagating these predictions, and the silence maintained by the Spaniards gard to the subject of them, looked as disposition to treat was much more on the side of the talking than of the silent and that the successful issue of a negotiation appeared to be in the same proportion necessary to the combatant who desires most.

We see nothing in the facts which since occurred, nor any change in the tive prospects of the parties, to weaken our impressions. But if a pacific settlement were necessary to the invaders, what become of their boasted pacification by ty? Instead of the Duke d'Angouleme called upon merely to sign and seal a give his hand to Ferdinand at the gates Cadiz, we find that the task of making very first overture then devolved upon Highness, and that he had then to undergo the mortification of finding his overtures once rejected. This is only another proof the gross and strange miscalculation which seems to have accompanied every step in progress of the Bourbons, where they were ed to employ any instrument besides that ual corruption. Their blind confidence the result of the Duke d'Angouleme's diplomacy was shared by those wretched creatures the Mock Regency of Madrid, who, in about a circular on the 19th ult. announcing the departure of one of their body, the Duke of Infantado, for Andalusia, and assigning a reason for his journey, that at "the happy *moment of the King's deliverance*" (for sure that it was at hand) "there might near his Majesty a person of high character to congratulate him, &c."

This appears on the face of it to be a pacific mission, appointed manifestly for other purpose than to lay hold of the King's ear—to counteract the influence of the French policy, should it take the side of moderation, and to stimulate Ferdinand to that spirit of revenge and persecution which had characterized every act of the Regency itself from the moment of its being invested with office. Such an interference between the French General and Ferdinand would, in proportion to its activity and efficacy, be fatal to the pacification Spain. The mere knowledge, should it reach the Cortes, that such an embassy was on the route to Andalusia, would be enough to inspire within them all further disposition to negotiate. Even the presence of men like Infantado admitted at the Duke's head-quarters, with the understanding that they might once more have unobstructed access to the King on his release, what confidence could the Constitutional party repose in the promises of the French General, or in the provisions of a treaty, though ratified by the often-violated oaths of Ferdinand?

If surrounded by courtiers of the high faction, it is too clear that the measures of the Spanish monarch after his second restoration would be an exact copy of those which disgraced his reign, and desolated his kingdom from the year 1814 to the period of Quiroga's revolution, and would be followed by scenes perhaps more violent results. The journey of Infantado therefore must have been a voluntary expedition, undertaken without the privity of the French general, and in defiance of his positive will, unless the Duke d'Angouleme was anxious to defeat his own project, and to force the cortes into a peremptory rejection of his pacific offers. In truth, it is the existence of those Regents and their partisans which alone, if treaty were signed to-morrow, would render a fair execution of it all but hopeless.

Men of their rank could not be kept from the royal presence; and, once admitted, there would be no peace for any other of the Spaniards. Gloomy, then, as may be the view of the military prospects of the Constitutional Government, there is no safety for Spain in its unqualified triumph. The offered guarantee of the "French Commander and Army," is but an insidious effort to make the Spaniards themselves a consenting party to the continued occupation of their country by a foreign force; and such a proposal, if accepted in, would but embroil and complicate still more the question of—how the unexampled difficulties produced by the war are to be surmounted.

On Wednesday week, says a London paper, the Library of Bonaparte was sold at Sotheby, in Wellington street. The books did not, however, rise to such prices as might have been expected. Buffon's works, 50 vols sold for £24 13s. 6d. Description of Egypt, published by order of Napoleon, £9 13s. Several letters, signed by Napoleon for various sums, none exceeding £1 16s. A walking stick, formed of tortoise shell of extraordinary length, and a musical box, £38 17s. As two hundred pounds were offered for this stick, it was probably bought.

The editor of the Nantucket Inquirer gives the following remarkable facts relative to the extent of the whale fishery from that port:

"At this moment there are employed in the southern whale fishery from the port of Nantucket *alone*, nearly *twice as many ships* as are engaged in that fishery from all the ports of *England and France*—and that more than all the whaling ships belonging to both these countries are commanded by persons from Nantucket and New Bedford, who have been educated in their homes by foreign allurements."

LYNCHBURG, VA. OCT. 4.

During the last two weeks, we have had cold weather. On Monday and Tuesday nights, there were severe frosts, which are sorry to learn have materially injured Tobacco. In some portions of Bedford and Botetourt from which we have heard, half of the crop is destroyed.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY MORNING OCTOBER 23, 1823.

THE SYNOD OF NORTH-CAROLINA

Will hold its annual meeting in this town the present year. It will commence on Thursday, the 6th of November. We intended to mention this earlier; but the time of meeting, we presume, is so generally known, that few will be unapprised of it.

The circular from Liverpool, promised in our last, will be found on our fourth page. It holds out more flattering prospects to our cotton planters, and will be perused by them, we presume, not, with great interest. It may be well to state, that its calculations are thought, by some, both in England and America, to be too favorable; while by others it is believed, that they are correct, and will be fully proven by events. An English paper, the *Manchester Guardian*, in treating on this subject, after citing various facts in proof of its opinion, says, "We do not, therefore, concur in the expectation of a progressive increase of consumption, either of 10 per cent. per annum, or of any other assignable rate;" and adds, "we are not prepared to expect any circumstances that *will force down the price of that article [cotton] to the point from which it started.*" It would seem, therefore, that cotton planters may at least calculate on the continuance of the present prices, whatever may be the result of the calculations of a deficiency in the supply of cotton hereafter, and a consequent rise in the price of that article.

MAMMOTH POTATOE.

We were shown, yesterday, a *Potatoe*, raised in the garden of Mr. Peter Mallett, of this town, which weighed *seven pounds and eight ounces*. It was about one foot in length, and 22 inches in circumference. This shows that nature plays her freaks under the sunny skies of the south, as well as in the salubrious climes of the north; and that we can once and a while produce something, which may well compete even with the monstrous things in the museum of wonders, the *New England Palladium*.

We have been informed, that a scheme is in contemplation to choose the Electors of President by the next Legislature, for the purpose of securing to Mr. Crawford the votes of this state. This information comes to us in such a way, and from such a source, as to leave no doubt on our minds of its correctness; and we consider it a duty, as public sentinels, to apprise the people of this meditated invasion of their rights, and to put them on their guard against the designs of a certain set of politicians, who are determined that, per fas aut nefas, the "unanimous vote of North Carolina shall assist in placing" Mr. Crawford in the Presidential Chair. In furtherance of this scheme, the public may expect that during the session of the Legislature, the influential friends of Mr. Crawford, from all parts of the state, will be assembled at Raleigh, ostensibly as mere visiters, but in reality for the purpose of operating on that body; and among them, we suspect, will be found a gentleman, whom our Wilmington friends will readily recognize, without his being pointed out, whose business it will be to "set to rights" the members from the Cape-Fear Counties.—We trust, however, that the members of the Legislature, from every quarter, will go on to Raleigh with their minds made up as to the candidate whom they will support, and that all intermeddling, or extraneous influence, will be indignantly frowned upon; and from the indignation excited in the members last session, by the exertions of out-door influence, we have no doubt that every thing of the kind, during the coming session, will meet with that marked contempt which it deserves.

If Mr Crawford be so decidedly the most popular candidate in this state, as his supporters have again and again asserted, why not let the *people* testify their confidence in him, by giving him their votes? and if he be the choice of the nation, why are his partisans, in opposition to the friends of all the other candidates, so clamorous for a caucus nomination at Washington? The truth is, that neither in this state, nor elsewhere, with the exception, perhaps, of Georgia and Virginia, is he the most prominent candidate: the leaders of his party know this, and that their only chance of success is in preventing the free expression of the public will; hence their resort to a caucus, and to other means still more objectionable.

Gen. Jackson is a candidate for the office of U. States' Senator from Tennessee, in opposition to Mr. Williams, whose term of service expired on the 4th of March last. We have seen a letter from a gentleman in Murfreesborough, of a late date, stating that the election would take place in a few days, and that Gen. Jackson would, without question, be chosen. Mr. Williams has been a long time in public office, and like his brother in this state, is a warm friend to Mr. Crawford, and no admirer of Gen. Jackson: but his hostility to the latter, has deprived him of his popularity with the brave and generous Tennesseans.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

On this subject, we have hitherto said little; but the deep interest which it has excited, and the growing importance which, in various points of view, it is assuming, induce us to take a more active part in its discussion. The other papers in the state, with one exception, have already engaged in it; and of these, four are in favor of Mr. Calhoun, one of Mr. Adams, and two of Mr. Crawford; the remaining two, although opposed to Mr. Crawford, have not declared themselves in favor of either of the candidates; but it is probable that one of them, if not both, will support Mr. Adams. The sentiments of the Wilmington Recorder are not yet known; but from recent circumstances, we are inclined to believe, that Mr. Crawford's friends may calculate upon that paper.

For several reasons, which we shall take occasion to mention hereafter, we think it desirable that John Quincy Adams should be Mr. Monroe's successor. His talents are acknowledged by all; and his various acquirements, his intimate acquaintance with our foreign and domestic relations, his long and faithful public services, republican simplicity of manners, and sterling integrity, although they cannot give him a *claim* to the highest office in the gift of his fellow-citizens, yet they recommend him to their confidence, and point him out as one eminently fitted to preside over the destinies of our Republic.

Of Mr. Calhoun's talents and qualifications we have the highest opinion: we look upon him as a statesman of the first rank, and abundantly qualified to fill any office in the gift of the people, with honor to himself and advantage to his country; as a man who would disdain to descend to the low artifices of intrigue, to accomplish his purposes, and who would never shrink from avowing his sentiments, from the fear of risking his popularity: and we have no hesitation in avowing, that, Mr. Adams out of the question, we should give him our warmest support, in preference to either of the other candidates.

To favor Mr. Adam's election, we shall not, therefore, seek to keep out of view Mr. Calhoun's merits; on the contrary, we shall take pleasure in making them more generally known, and more fully appreciated. We are not over-solicitous about the election of Mr. Adams; the choice of the people would be a judicious one, should it fall on either of these two distinguished statesmen; and the duties of the office would, probably, be as well performed, and the honor of the country as ably maintained, by the one as the other: but for certain reasons, as we stated above, we give to Mr. Adams, in *this* election, the preference. We must defer, however, until a future number, any further remarks.

TO OUR COUNTRY FRIENDS.

We are authorised by the Committee [of Merchants] to state, that the market is well supplied with *Dry Goods*, *Hard-Ware* and *Cuttery*. The stock of *Groceries* is not large, but no rise is expected in any of the articles embraced under this head. *Iron* was never more plenty, nor the assortment better suited to the market. There is no reason to expect a rise in the price of *Salt*, above the quotations in the prices current,—which, it will be observed, are the *retail* prices of this article.

Cotton continues to be in brisk demand.

The late rains have made the river navigable for small Boats and Flats.

We are also authorized by the Committee to say, that the "Prices Current" published in this paper, and corrected weekly under their inspection, may be depended upon, as exhibiting a correct statement of the prices of Merchandize and Produce, at the time of their publication.

ARRIVED, SINCE OUR LAST,

Three Steam Boat Flats, with Iron, Steel, Molasses, Dry Goods, Hard-Ware and Furniture. Boat *Eliza*, with 40 tons of Iron, to C. T. Haigh: Boat *Providence*, with 35 packages of Dry Goods, to Stuart, Birdsall & Co.; 40 do. Shoes and Bonnets, to H. G. Nelson & Co.; 20 do. Hard-Ware, to D. B. Crane & Co.; 9 do. Dry Goods, to R. Jaffray & Co.; 50 bags of Coffee, 25 kegs Nails and 10 tons Iron, to C. T. Haigh; Coffee, Sugar, and Molasses, to J. F. & J. Lippett; Coffee, to Salter, Dobbin, McNeill & Kirkland; Dry Goods, Hard-Ware and Groceries, to sundry merchants.

The rot has made its appearance at Baton Rouge, and threatens to be very bad on some plantations in that quarter. It is stated that one planter near Manshac, had abandoned his crop on that account.

GRAND CANAL CELEBRATION, AT ALBANY

FROM THE NEW-YORK DAILY ADVERTISER.

After the military had formed, they marched to the Eagle Tavern, for the purpose of receiving the Committee from the City of New-York, and escorting them to Rockwell's Mansion House, where they were met by his Excellency Governor Yates, Lieut. Governor Root, the Judges of the Supreme Court, State Senators, &c. &c. This service was performed by the troops in a very handsome and appropriate manner. A procession was then formed under the direction of Gen. Solomon Van Rensselaer, consisting of the civil officers of the state and city, the committees of the cities of Albany and New-York, the various Societies, the military, &c. which moved to the basin in the Hudson at the termination of the Canal.

At 12 o'clock, the elegant Canal Boat, the *Dewitt Clinton*, appeared with colours flying, and superbly ornamented, on board of which were the Canal Commissioners, and other distinguished persons; and followed by four other boats, filled with ladies and gentlemen of the first respectability. On the arrival of the Dewitt Clinton, the New York Committee were invited on board, and the ceremony of laying the top stone of the Canal, by the Grand Chapter of the state of New-York, commenced, by an address to the Throne of Grace, by the Rev. Mr. Lacy; after which the stone was placed agreeably to the rules of Masonry, bearing the following inscription—

"ERECTED SEPTEMBER, 1823.
DE WITT CLINTON, President.
STEPHEN VAN RENSSELAER.
Samuel Young, } Commissioners.
Myron Holley, }
H. Seymour, Sec'ry.
William C. Bourk.
Benjamin Wright, Chief Engineer.
George W. Young, Assistant.
Peter Stewart, Builder.

This ceremony being completed, Dr. Samuel L. Mitchill, of the New-York Committee, poured into the Canal a bottle of water from the Pacific Ocean, and another from the Atlantic Ocean; and thereupon made an address suited to the novel and interesting occasion.

The Lock was then opened, and the boat Dewitt Clinton passed through it, towed by twelve full manned barges, under the command of Capt. Center, of the steam-boat Chancellor Livingston, and Capt. T. Wiswall, of the steam boat Richmond, and the others of ten masters of Albany packets. At the moment of her passing into the Hudson, she was saluted by a general discharge of artillery, and the lively huzzas of thousands of persons who witnessed the spectacle. Much feeling was excited by the fact of the boat being piloted into the river by Capt. Daggett, who is now eighty four years of age, and who acted as pilot to the French fleet under Count de Grasse, in the war of Independence, when it anchored before York Town, previously to the capture of Lord Cornwallis and the army under his command. The boat was then towed through the basin, into the North River; and as she passed the steam boats, which were all elegantly dressed for the occasion, and were crowded with spectators, she was saluted in succession from each steamboat and a line of sloops with the most enthusiastic cheers. The Canal Commissioners and their associates, were then landed, and the procession was formed according to the order published in our paper of the 6th inst. and moved to the Capitol Hill.

The Canal Commissioners, the Common Council of the city of Albany, and the delegation from the city of New York, were then conducted to a pavilion erected in front of the capitol, where the proceedings of the occasion commenced by a fervent, appropriate, and most eloquent prayer by the Rev. Dr. Chester. A congratulatory address was then made to the Canal Commissioners by the Hon. Charles E. Dudley, mayor of the city of Albany, and a reply by the Hon. Dewitt Clinton, President of the Board of Commissioners. This was succeeded by an address from the Delegation from New York, by their chairman William Bayard, Esq. and an answer on behalf of the citizens of Albany, by William James, Esq.; and the whole closed by an expression of thanks by the New York committee, by their chairman, for the distinguished politeness and respect with which they had been received and entertained by their fellow-citizens of Albany, on this interesting occasion. The delegation were then invited to a participation in the entertainments provided at Rockwell's Mansion House in honor of the day.

STORM ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

A very severe storm, or hurricane, was experienced at N. Orleans and its neighborhood about the middle of September, by which considerable damage had been done to the Cotton and Sugar crops there, and, in some instances, to the shipping in the river. The Balize Packet sunk near the Point during the storm, but it was supposed she would be raised without difficulty. Several of the levees in the city were much damaged. A mass of nearly sixty feet in width was washed off from one of them, and another sunk ten feet, for about an extant of 450 feet. The repair of these levees will cost, it is said, $80,000. Much damage had also been done to the plantations between Bonnet Carre and Bayou Sarath. Trees, fences, fields, corn and cotton were prostrated before the gale. The crops in the Parish of Iberville, were represented as nearly ruined. It was observed by an eye witness of the scene, that "a field of cotton was torn up and blown off like straw." The sugar house of a planter in Attakapas, was blown down, and his crop of corn nearly destroyed. Mr. L. Bouligny's sugar house, situated three miles below the quarantine ground, was unroofed and much injured in the gale. Gen. Hampton's sugar house was also unroofed, and his sugar crop was expected to fall short 300 hogsheads, in consequence of the destruction of cane. At Alexandria and its neighborhood, the gale was represented to be very severe. At St Francisville it was more severe, it is said, than ever recollected to have been known in that part of the country.

On the morning after the gale, the picture presented at this place was melancholy indeed. The crops of cotton and corn lay prostrate on the ground, fences and shade trees were blown down, and the forest exhibited one continued ruin. It is said that one third of the crops in this neighborhood, was destroyed.—Several bridges were swept away, the river had undermined its banks in many places, and a number of acres of ground, in some places, had been sunk beneath the water. In addition to these misfortunes to the cotton planters, it is stated that the *rot* was making great ravages in the cotton which was not prostrated.—*Chas. Courier.*

Mammoth Sun Flowers.—Mr. George Flarett, of Fredericktown, Md. has growing in his garden two Sun Flowers, the one measuring five feet seven inches in circumference, the other five feet two inches.

DIED,

In this town, on the 21st inst. *Benjamin Franklin*, son of Mr. Samuel Allen, aged 7 months and 12 days.

Suddenly, at Raleigh, on the 20th inst. Mr. Samuel Lemay, the Assistant Postmaster at that place.

Early in July last, in the Island of Islay, Argyleshire, Scotland, in the 27th year of his age, Mr. *John W. Campbell*, a native of that place, but who for the last 4 years, resided in this town and in Wilmington, employed as clerk in respectable mercantile houses; in which capacity he acquitted himself not only with entire satisfaction to his employers, but so as to excite in them a lively and lasting interest in his behalf. His gentlemanly deportment, and sober and correct habits, gained him the esteem of all who knew him.

[COMMUNICATED.

Marine News.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, N. C.

FROM THE CAPE-FEAR RECORDER, OCT. 18, 1823.

ARRIVED.

Brig Tryall, Marbury, from Alexandria, (D. C.) to Wm. Carpenter.
Schr Abigail, Elwell, from Charleston.
New Schr. Chace, Rice, from Smithville.
Sloop James Monroe, Ludington, 4 days from New-York, to S. Rowland, Jr.
Sloop Ospray, Gavit, from Charleston, to Dudley, Dickinson & Co.
Brig Betsey ——, from Boston. Salt and molasses, to Lazarus and Whitmarsh.

CLEARED.

Schr. Atlantic, Corson, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Gustavus, Southworth, for Boston.
Sloop Protector, Tyler, for New York, by Dudley, Dickinson & Co.
Sloop Ospray, Gavit, for New York, by Dudley, Dickinson & Co.

Boarders.

E. KIRKPATRICK respectfully informs the inhabitants of Fayetteville, that she can accommodate four or six students with BOARD, &c.; the terms as usual. Parents and guardians may rely on every attention in her power.

October 15, 1823 ——3t22

NOTICE.

IT will be much to the interest of John Spow, formerly of Wilson county, Virginia, to come forward and make himself known at the office of the Observer.

Fayetteville, N. C.——2w

THE Auction and Commisssion Business will in future be carried on by the subscribers, under the firm of WILLKINGS & CO.

MARSHALL R. WILLKINGS,
EDWARD W. WILLKINGS.

Oct. 15, 1823.——3t23

Lime at Auction.

ON Friday, November 7th, will be sold at the subscribers' store, 150 casks LIME.

WILLKINGS & CO. *Auctioneers.*

Oct. 21, 1823 ——3t23

Iron Foundry.

THE subscribers having been appointed agents for an Iron Foundry and Finishing Shop in New-York, will receive orders for all kinds of Iron and Brass castings, wrought Iron works, particularly for Flour Mills, Saw Mills, Steam Engine work, Tobacco Presses, Cotton Screws, &c.

WILLKINGS & CO.

Oct. 22, 1823.——4t24

CHARLES T. HAIGH,

HAS just received an additional supply of GROCERIES, and now offers for sale the following stock:

12 hhds. prime St. Croix Sugar,
50 bbls. handsome Porto Rico do.
10 bols. Loa Sugar,
15 hhds. Demerara Molasses,
6 hhds. prime Green Coffee,
25 bags good Havana do.
10 bags black Pepper and Spice,
Imperial and Hyson Teas, in qr. chests,
50 ps. Cotton Bagging,
20 coils Bale Rope,
40 tons Swedes Iron, assorted,
1 ton Patent Shot, do.
40 kegs cut Nails and Brads, do.
10 boxes Whittemore's Cotton Cards,
12 gross Wine Bottles,
6 casks Trace Chains,
Mould Candles,
best Flotant Indigo,
Share Moulds, German blistered Steel,
Liverpool and Alum Salt.

21tf

Robert Jaffray & Co's.

FALL importation of DRY GOODS, has now arrived, and is in course of sale. They invite the country dealers to come to Fayetteville, at their earliest convenience.

October 23 ——3t23.

David B. Crane & Co's.

FALL importation of HARD-WARE and CUTLERY, has now arrived. They invite their friends to visit them as soon as may be convenient, to lay in their assortments.

October 23.——3t23.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified as administrator of Samuel Knox, Esq. deceased, late of Sneedsborough, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to the estate of said S. Knox, to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against the said estate, are hereby notified to present them, duly attested according to law, within the time prescribed by act of Assemb otherwise they will be barred recovery. WASHINGTON KNOX, *Admr.*

Sneedsborough, Oct. 14, 1823.—3t23.

PRICES CURRENT,

CORRECTED WEEKLY
BY A COMMITTEE OF MERCHANTS.

MERCHANDISE.	Qu'ty rated.	From D. C.	To D. C.
Beef, Fresh in Market	lb.	3	4
Beef, Northern	bbl.	7 50	8 00
Brandy, Cogniac,	gallon.	1 00	1 50
Apple,	do	40	45
Peach,	do.	50	62½
Bacon,	lb.	9	10
Beeswax,	do.	30	32
Butter,	do	15	25
Bagging (abundant)	yard,	30	39
Coffee, Prime Green,	lb.	28	29
2d & 3d qual.	do	26	28
Candles, Mould,	do	12	13
Spermaceti,	do		34
Cotton, (good dem'd)	do	14	15
Corn,	bushel	40	45
Copperas	lb.	3½	4
Flax	do	15	17
Flaxseed, Rough,	bushel	75	80
Flour, Fine,	barrel.	5	5½
Superfine,	do		
Fish, Herrings	do	5 00	6 00
Mullet	do	6 00	
Feathers	lb.	40	
Gin, Holland,	gallon,	90	10
Country,	do	43	45
Ginger	lb.	6	10
Glass, Amer. 8 by 10	50 feet	4 00	5 00
10 by 12	do	5 00	6 00
Bottles	groce	12½	
Hides, Buenos Ayres,	lb.		
West India,	do		
Iron,	100 lb.	4 50	5
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	2 50	
Flotant	do	3 00	
Lime,	cask,	2 00	3 00
Lard	lb.	8	10
Leather, Skirting	do	35	37½
Sole	do	28	30
Bridle	side	3 00	5 00
Lead, Bar	lb.	9	10
Logwood	100 lb.	3 00	
Molasses,	gallon,	40	43
Nutmegs	lb.	2 50	3 00
Nails, Cut, Assorted	do	8	9
Wrought	do		
Nankeens, Blue	piece,	40	
Yellow	do	60	65
Shingles	1000	1 50	2 00
Oats,	bush	30	35
Oil, Curriers	barrel.	20 00	25 00
Linseed	gallon.	85	1 00
Pork	barrel.	11 00	13 00
Porter London,	dozen,	3 50	
Philadelphia,	do	2 50	3 00
Pepper,	lb	24	26
Pimento,	do	25	27
Plaster Paris,	ton	7 50	10 00
Powder, Duponts,	Keg,	8 00	
Others,	do		
Paints, White Lead	do	3 25	3 75
Spanish Brown	do	2 00	2 80
Yellow Ochre	do	2 50	
Rum, Jamaica,	gallon,	80	1 10
Wind. Island.	do	70	80
New-England,	do	45	50
Rice,	100 lb.	3 50	4 00
Raisins	box,	3 00	4 00
Rags	lb.	2	6
Shot,	Bag,	3 00	
Sugar, Mus. Prime,	100 lb.	9 00	10 00
Common,	do	8 00	9 00
Loaf,	lb	17	20
Salt, Liverpool,	bush	1 00	
Turks Island,	do	85	90
St. Ubes, &c.	do	85	90
Salts, Epsom	lb.	25	30
Glauber	do	7½	
Steel, American	do	8	9
E. Blistered	do	14	16
German	do	15	18
Salt-Petre	do	12½	20
Tallow,	do	8	9
Tea, Imp. and Gunp.	do	1 65	2 00
Hyson,	do	1 20	1 25
Tobacco, Leaf,	100 lb.	3 00	4 00
Manufactured,	do	5 00	
Tin, ½ x	box	16 00	17 50
Verdigris	lb.	65	
Wheat,	bush.	96	1
Whiskey,	gallon,	40	42
Wine, Madeira, L. P.	do	2 50	4
Sicily Madeira,	do	1 25	1 50
Teneriffe,	do	1 25	1 50
Port,	do	2 00	3 25
Malaga	do	80	

Agricultural.

THE members of the Cumberland Agricultural Society are respectively desired to attend a called meeting of said Society, to be held at the Town House in Fayetteville, on Tuesday evening of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, at early candle light; at which meeting, business of importance will be transacted.—By order of the President,

JONATHAN EVANS, *Secretary.*

October 23.——1w.

Notice.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against trading for, or in any manner receiving a Note for twenty-one dollars and eighty-three cents, given by the subscriber to Thomas Batley, dated the 4th of June, 1823; as the consideration for which said note was given, has been satisfied, and excess due to the subscriber. C. J. TOOKER.

October 22, 1823.——21*

LOST,

THIS day, between Hay Mount and Clarendon Bridge, a small red morocco Change Book, containing, when lost, twenty-eight dollars, or thereabouts, viz: one note of twenty dollars, tolerably new, of what bank, I do not recollect; one note of one dollar, on the bank of Cape Fear; the balance were Treasury notes. Also, some small papers, memorandums, receipts, &c. among which was a receipt from Jno. Culpepper, for the payment of twenty dollars. Any person finding the same, and delivering it to the subscriber, at the store of Jordan Howell, shall be amply rewarded.

J. A. DUMAS.

Oct. 19, 1823.——2w

State of North-Carolina.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

WHEREAS Hinton McKinny came before me D. Ochiltree, a Justice of the Peace for the county aforesaid, and makes oath, that about twelve months ago, he lost or mislaid two Judgments, which were placed in his hands, as constable, for collection viz. one Judgment on Archibald M'Neill, (Scairblin for twenty-eight dollars and some cents, in favor of George K. Barge, and bearing interest from 1816 and one judgment in favor of John Blalock vs. Benjamin Avens and Durham Avens, for $97 50. dated 1st. December, 1821, and bearing interest from 27th November, 1820.

HINTON McKINNY.

Sworn to and subscribed, at Fayetteville, this 22d day of October, 1823, before me,

D. OCHILTREE, *S. J. P.*

3t23.

To Rent,

And immediate possession given,

THE houses and lot on Mumford street late in the occupancy of Maj. Frick.—The dwelling-house contains several well finished rooms, and there is on the lot every necessary out-house for the accommodation of a genteel family, an excellent garden, all in thorough repair.

JAMES TOWNES.

Fayetteville, Aug. 28, 1823.—13tf

Poetry.

No loose or wanton, though a wand'ring muse.

THE TREASURES OF THE DEEP.

BY MRS. HEMANS.

What hid'st thou in thy treasure-caves and cells?
Thou hollow-sounding and mysterious Main!
—Pale glistening pearls, and rainbow-colored shells
Bright things which gleam unreck'd of, and in vain,
—Keep, keep thy riches, melancholy sea!
We ask not such from thee.

Yet more, the Depths have more!—What wealth untold
Far down, and shining through their stillness lies!
Thou hast the starry gems, the burning gold,
Won from ten thousand royal Argosies.
—Sweep o'er thy spoils, thou wild and wrathful Main!
Earth claims not these again!

Yet more, the Depths have more!—Thy waves have roll'd
Above the cities of a world gone by!
Sand hath fill'd up the palaces of old,
Sea-weed overgrown the halls of revelry!
—Dash o'er them, Ocean! in thy scornful play,
Man yields them to decay!

Yet more! the Billows and the Depths have more!
High hearts and brave are gather'd to thy breast!
They hear not how the booming waters roar,
The battle-thunders will not break their rest.
—Keep thy red gold and gems, thou stormy grave—
Give back the true and brave!

Give back the lost and lovely!—those for whom
The place was kept at board and hearth so long:
The prayer went up through midnight's breathless gloom,
And the vain yearning woke 'midst festal song!
Hold fast thy buried isles, thy towers o'erthrown,
—But all is not thine own!

To thee the love of woman hath gone down,
Dark flow thy tides o'er manhood's noble head,
O'er youth's bright locks and beauty's flowery crown;
—Yet must thou hear a voice—Restore the dead!
Earth shall reclaim her precious things from thee,
—Restore the Dead, thou Sea!

Cotton Trade.

LIVERPOOL CIRCULAR.

LIVERPOOL 8th MONTH 30th 1823.

The time now approaches when our Correspondents will be expecting to receive from us some opinion upon the prospects for the Cotton market for the ensuing season. This task is rendered comparatively easy by a reference to the full statement which we made, under date 9th Month 27th, last year. In that statement, we estimated the growth of America in 1822, at 587,000 bales, but the general estimates in America of that crop were 650,000 bales and some were as high as 700,000. We considered these as being founded neither upon precedent nor probability, and were, therefore, still disposed to think, that the calculation we had made of an increase at the rate of 10 per cent. was more correct. Since then, some accounts from America, would have led us to suppose that the produce of 1822 would not exceed that of 1821. These opinions may also prove to be erroneous; and being so, have produced an unfavourable change in the tone of feeling in the market here; a change, however, which appears to us to be quite unwarranted by the real circumstances of the case; for as far as we have yet been able to judge from the most accurate investigation we can make, the produce of the last crop will in reality be found, although more than that of 1821, to be considerably less than our estimate, as the following calculation will show:—

The exportation from New-Orleans, will probably be	175 000 Bales.
Georgia and South-Carolina,	350 000
Mobile,	50 000
Virginia, North-Carolina, and Darien,	35 000
	590,000

This quantity, however, is made up by an unusually large stock of the previous years' crop being left on hand in the southern ports at the close of the season of 1822. The amount of that stock, we believe, was not less than 30, 00 bales, and this would give us for the produce of 1822, 560,000 bales. We have had an estimate given to us of the export from and the stock of Cotton in America, for the years 1822 and 1823, which we have annexed, as it agrees very nearly with our own calculation, and goes more into detail. It will be seen, that the estimate which we made last year of the crop of 1821, viz: 534,000 bales, was very near what it really turned out to be; consequently the crop of 1822 is only about 26,000 bales more. Our estimate of an increase of 10 per cent. was founded upon the fact, that for some years past it had gone on at that rate. It is, however, clear that though such a rate of increase would go on whilst prices afforded sufficient inducement, till all the surplus slave population, which could be drawn from other occupations, was engaged in it, yet it could not go on constantly at that rate, because the natural increase of the slave population, from which alone a permanent supply could be produced, would not admit of it. If the estimate we have now made, of the exportation from the Cotton districts be correct, the supply from America to this country will probably exceed that of last year by 70,000 bales; and may be more, for there is every appearance of the old stock there being completely exhausted before the new crop comes to market. This increase, in our proportion of the supply, arises thus:—

First—That the old stock, all of which seems likely to be shipped off, was	30 000 Bales.
Secondly—The increase of the crop is	26,000
Thirdly—That we have received of what ought to have gone to the Continent, if the stock there is to be kept up to what it was last year, nearly	30,000
	86 000
For this quantity we may deduct for the increased consumption in America,	10,000
	76,000

This will at once account for the great increase of our import this year from America It is probable, however, that the wants of the Continent will either draw to it a greater proportion than usual of the remaining stock in America, or that they will require supplies from hence. For though France imported of American Cotton last year 7000 bales less than her consumption, she has this year received still less, though her consumption of this kind of Cotton has been at a greater rate.

With respect to the consumption in this country, so far as the sales are a criterion, it would appear to have been less in 1822 than our estimate; but it was a very general opinion, and one on which no reasonable doubt could be entertained, that the consumers held less at the end of the last year than they did at the end of the year 1821 The consumption of France accorded with our estimate of an increase of ten per cent.; and the stock remaining in this country at the close of last year, was, as nearly as possible, what we had calculated it would be.

We did not, in our last statement, attempt any estimate of the probable stock in England at the end of the present year; nor could we even now do it with much accuracy, though we think it may probably be 200,000 bales. The general consumption, however, and the general growth, are points upon which there are some grounds for estimate; from these we may form some reasonable opinion as to the aggregate stock. And it is not very material with a view to next year, what the proportions may be that are held in England, or on the Continent. Where that stock will be held, depends upon the disposition entertained by those who are interested. The French *may* allow their stocks to be nearly exhausted; but even if they do, it is scarcely possible that they can go on without some considerable supply from this market. Judging from the present state of the supplies and consumption, we consider it probable, that the quantity of Cotton in Europe, taken altogether, will be less than we estimated it in our statement of 9th Month 27th last, perhaps not more than 250,000 bales. As the view, however, which we take of the future prospects for the Cotton market will not be affected by taking the stock at the end of this year at a larger quantity than we suppose it is likely to be, we will, in our estimate, allow that it may be what we then stated, say 270,000 bales in Europe. We have mentioned thus much to show, that the opinions which we formed last year, have proved to be as near the actual facts as it was reasonable to expect they could be; and we shall now proceed to the main object of the present statement, namely, a comparison of the consumption and supply for the next year

GROWTH OF COTTON.

In America.—To extend the growth as well as the manufacture of an article, there must exist both the *inducement* and *the means*. We know, that after the very depressed state of agriculture during the embargo in America and the war, our import from thence did not, for some years, materially exceed what it was before that period in 1807; say 171,267 bales. In 1816, the first year in which our import was the produce of a single crop, it was 166,077 bales; in 1817, 199,669 bales; in 1818 205,509 bales; and in 1819, 204,831 bales. The prices of Upland Cotton, from 1815 to 1819 inclusive, averaged 20d. per lb.; thus affording abundant encouragement for the growth. Yet, after the depression which had previously existed, it appears to have required *four years of high prices* to afford the means for the increased cultivation in 1819, when the produce of that year afforded us an import, in 1820, of 301,928 bales. From these facts it would follow, that it required some years of high prices to enable the planters to extend their growth. Moreover, the number of slaves in Virginia and the other slave-selling states must have accumulated, during the embargo and the war, to such an extent as to have enabled them to effect this object for some years afterwards at 10 per cent. per annum. But though it has been at this rate for some years past, taking it for a period of 14 or 15 years, it will not much exceed 5 per cent. per annum; and it is clear, from reasons which have been stated above, that such a rate of increase cannot be constant, under any advance of price. It is generally stated, that *now* a great proportion of the planters are deeply in debt; and that from the want of means, an extension of cultivation, even if there was either inclination or inducement, would be wholly out of the question for some years to come, until, by higher prices for produce, they shall have been enabled to redeem themselves.

We were not aware till lately, that the planters in the southern states of America were still so dependent on importation for provisions, as we now find they are; or that they could with so much facility, turn a part of their labor to something more profitable. We have also learned, from authority upon which we can rely, that the import of provisions into the state of Georgia was, during the past year, equal in value to about $1,500,000, and into Mobile, $500,000; being, in both cases, not far from $10 per bale on the quantity of Cotton produced in the two districts; and this with the expense of conveyance up to the plantations, would make it upon the average $12 per bale. We have no accurate accounts of what the importation of provisions has been into the other Cotton districts, but we know that they do import provisions; and as they are situated under similar circumstances, there can be little doubt but that their imports are in a similar proportion. Now, as the value last year of a bale of Cotton was, in the ports, about $30, leaving to the planter, after deducting the cost of bagging and other expenses $24. it follows, that the planters in these districts have paid for imported provisions nearly one half of the value of their crop of Cotton Hence it is clear, that at such disproportionate prices for their own produce, the planters would turn their attention to the raising of their own provisions; accordingly we hear from all parts that many of the small planters have wholly given up the culture of Cotton, and that some of the larger planters have made a decided change in this respect; and it appears probable, that if the prices of Cotton do not advance materially, this will be done so far as to render these districts ultimately independent of imported provisions. To do this, it would not be necessary that they should reduce the growth of Cotton one-half. If it was, they would have no advantage in the change, nor any inducement to make it.—It is, however, probable, that in order to raise their own provisions, they will have to reduce the growth of Cotton from a 4th to a 5th; but as they would scarcely make so material a change as this in one year, it may not in the first instance take place to a greater extent than one-eighth, and this would be equivalent to 70,000 bales of Cotton.

The supply of the British West Indies with lumber, since the re-opening of those colonies to an intercourse with America, has turned a portion of their labor to that object; and has caused, in some districts, the cultivation of cotton to be partially abandoned. It is also said, that more attention is paying by the planters to the quality than to the quantity of cotton, and this will make some difference. Lastly, as respects the crop of this year, the destruction occasioned by the overflowing of the Mississippi, at the lowest estimate, amounts to 20,000 bales. Against these circumstances, however, must be placed the fact, that although the extension of cultivation, by purchase of fresh hands, is altogether improbable, yet it may be extended so far as to employ the population which is constantly added by natural increase. After, however, giving due weight to this latter consideration, there appears to be very strong ground for supposing that the crop of 1823 *will not, at the most, exceed* 500,000 *bales*. With respect to the future, the present prices (after taking into account an alteration in exchange) will only afford about 3 cents per lb. more than those of last year; yielding, according to the estimate we then made, (which, after much canvassing is, we believe, generally admitted to be very near the truth) about 8 to 9 per cent. interest. This can offer no inducement for increased cultivation where the rate of interest is from 8 to 10 per cent.; and unless our prices advance considerably above our present rates, it will probably, for some time, continue to decrease. It has been considered by some, that the growth of cotton in America having continued to increase, it is a proof that the present prices afford adequate encouragement even for its further extension. A reference to facts will show the fallacy of this opinion. Early in the spring of 1822, when the planters were making the preparations for the planting of the crop, which we are now receiving, the price of prime cotton, in N. Orleans, was 22 cents; and at Charleston 18 to 18 1-2 cents. Good cotton, at the place, was selling at 17 cents, which, with exchange at par, is equal to 12d per lb. in this market.

In the Brazils, West Indies, and the Levant—It will be seen, on looking back for some years, to the extent of the importations from the Brazils, that the fluctuations in the prices do not appear to have had much effect on the supply from thence; but we do know now, that in some districts there the cultivation of cotton is lessening. From the West Indies and the Levant, the importations so far indicate a lessening growth. Under these circumstances, therefore, we shall probably be safe in estimating the supply from these sources at 275,000 bales; being less than that of last year, but greater than that of 1821. With respect to the stock held at Lisbon, (certainly at the present time not above 30,000 bags, and not more than what is usually held there,) we do not take it into our calculation now, any more than we did last year, because it is not at all probable that it will be materially reduced, excepting in the event of an extraordinary rise of price. This supply, too, would only be for one year, and not annual; and it is, therefore, a circumstance wholly immaterial to the prospective view which we are taking.

In the East Indies.—We think it is not reasonable to suppose, that the supply in 1824 will materially exceed 75,000 bales; indeed, unless the crop in Surat, and other districts on the western side of India, turns out well, it may be considerably less than this quantity. They will not, moreover, have ships sufficient to admit of the supply being much greater, even if the Cotton was there.

In 1815, 80 private ships were licensed for the East Indies, and in the following year they brought home 33,000 bales; in 1816, 147 ships 120 000 bales; in 1817, 190 ships, 253,000 bales; in 1818, 177 ships, 181,000 bales; in 1819, 100 ships, 58,000 bales; in 1820, 96 ships, 30,000 bales; in 1821, 91 ships, 18,500 bales.

The number of ships which sailed in 1822 was 92. This year the number being, up to this period, proportionably larger, may probably amount to 100; if Cotton were to become a primary object, a larger proportion of their tonnage might, and no doubt would be appropriated to this purpose; but it will be evident, that before we can have any great increase to our estimate of the supply for 1824, more ships must go out; particularly, as it is only within a few weeks that there has been any change in the prices which could render this article a primary object; and consequently that the greater part of them will have been disposed of, without any reference to the prospect of a larger supply of Cotton being wanted in Europe.

Though the extent of the growth of Cotton in the interior of India, and the country demand for it, are very little known; this we do know, that for some reasons a very much higher price, than even our present rates will afford, has existed there, and yet no surplus for exportation has been produced. Whether this is to be attributed to an unusual succession of bad crops, or an increased demand in the interior, or to the want of a stimulus to exertion, which a more general diffusion of European luxuries might give, are points upon which we are very imperfectly informed. That such a stimulus may be given by a more free and extensive intercourse with Europeans, we feel no doubt; but that the present prices do not afford sufficient inducement is equally certain. It is probable, that some of the next shipments of Cotton may be imported so as to pay some profit on the present prices; but from several circumstances it is clear that importations at such rates cannot take place to any considerable extent, even if the price of Cotton in India do not advance. The ships which now go generally make some freight out; if the number of ships were to be doubled, this advantage would be reduced to a mere trifle; so that less than 1½d per lb. would not be an adequate freight. If we get any considerable quantity of Cotton, the exchange will advance from the present rate of 2s. per rupee towards 2s. 6d. Altogether, we calculate, that at 14 1-4 rupees, it would cost 7 3 4 per lb. at which price it would at this time lose money. This calculation has reference to the Calcutta market, because it is from thence that the largest supply has heretofore come; and it may be well here to observe, that according to the latest accounts from thence, they had a stock of only about 7000 bales, and such was the demand in the interior, as to leave little probability of much surplus for exportation. It is, however, sufficiently clear, that there is no present prospect of a supply, even adequate to our present wants, being obtained from India.

CONSUMPTION OF COTTON.

In France, the consumption of 1822 shews an increase of about 10 per cent over that of 1821; but in the present year, although there is some increase, it is yet but trifling. In America, it is still rapidly proceeding. In this country the consumption has been increasing for seven years, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, taking into account only the number of bales. If we had stated the number of lbs. (which would have been more correct) the real increase of consumption would have appeared to be about 12 per cent. per annum; because the increase has been in the large and not in the small bales. Then as to the indication of a further increase by the building of new mills, it was certainly never so great as at present. The building of mills, however, would be of little consequence, if there was not a market for the goods; but when we consider the immense increase of our trade since the opening of our commerce with S. America and India, and when we consider the large population of those countries, the prospect of a further extension is more evident than at any former period. It is very evident, too, that we shall, even in the ensuing year, have a greater demand for our manufactures for exportation. This year, owing to the agitated state of many of the countries with which we have traded, the demand from them has been greatly diminished. This is the case more particularly in Spain, Portugal and the Brazils. In these countries there is now a prospect of those difficulties in which they have been unhappily involved, being speedily settled; and there can be no doubt that we shall experience the effects of this in an increased demand for our manufactures. In America, there was, till lately, an overstock of British manufactures, but this appears to have been relieved; and there is every reason to expect that we shall have an increased demand from thence also next year.

Under these circumstances, we have no doubt that the rate of increase which we stated last year, if not checked by a very high price for the raw material, will go on for some time to come. The prices may, indeed, go much higher than they now are without producing any check, for the present rate of increased consumption commenced, and went on for two years with prices at about 20d. per lb. But as it does not appear to be so large in France this year, we will deduct from the estimate in our statement of last year 41,000 bales in order to reduce the probable consumption of next year as low as it is at all reasonable to suppose it can be. This will give for Europe and America a consumption of 1,100,000 bales.

If then our estimate of the supply and consumption be correct, the result will be as follows:

Consumption of Europe and America in 1824,	1,100,000
Supply from the crop of 1823 in America,	500,000
From the Brazils, West-Indies and the Levant,	275,000
From the East-Indies,	75,000
Being a deficiency in the supply of	250,000

Then as to the supply and consumption of 1825. We have already shown, that the prices do not very materially advance it will be the interest of the American planters to grow the whole of their provisions, which must still further diminish the growth of cotton.

We will therefore suppose the supply from America in 1825 to be	475,000
Brazils, West-Indies, and the Levant	300,000
East-Indies	125,000
	900,000

If no new mills are built after the year 1824, still, as those now building will be gradually coming into work through the year, so as to make the rate of consumption at the end of the year 10 per cent. more than at the beginning, the consumption of 1825 will be five per cent. more than the average of 1824. On these grounds we calculate the consumption of 1825,

In Great Britain,	750,000
On the Continent,	500,000
In America,	135,000
	1,385,000

Being 285,000 bales more than the total supply and stock on hand. This state of things of course can never occur, as such a rise of price *must*, in the mean time, take place, as will accommodate the consumption to the supply.

When the supply of any article keeps pace very nearly with the demand for it, the fluctuations, which are constantly taking place, cannot be foreseen or calculated upon. When, however, the supply so far exceeds the demand, as it did in 1818, increasing the stock 190,000 bales, when the average price was 18d, it surely could not admit of any question whatever, that a *great fall must take place;* and our readers will recollect, that we did at that time state our opinion most decidedly to that effect. When the supply, on the other hand, is so far below the consumption, that the stock has been gradually reduced from 407,000 bales at the end of 1815, to 356,000 bales at the end of 1821, to 285,000 bales at the end of 1822, and probably to 200,000 bales at the end of 1823, and the price below all former precedent, has been kept during the last year, it does not admit of a question, *that a great advance* must at some period take place. It should be remembered too, that this decrease was taking place whilst the growth was increasing, but when that is lessening, and the consumption still increasing, how strongly must the effect of this alter the state of circumstances be felt? It is also material to observe, that there is not likely to be any accumulation of stock during the period of importation next year; even if it comes forward as rapidly as this year, it will not at any time exceed the rate of consumption, consequently the stock must be undergoing a gradual diminution throughout the year.

Taking the whole of the circumstances into view, it must be evident, that the growth of Cotton, for the last four years is not such as under ordinary circumstances can be continued, but must be considered as the effect of extraordinary exertion induced by the very high prices of the preceding years of 1815 to 1818. That the present prices afford no stimulus to increased cultivation has been shown, and therefore the sooner such a rise takes place, the better for those who are concerned in the manufacture of Cotton. But a very considerable advance do not take place before the end of this year, we believe the supply from America will be less in the year 1825, than in the year 1823. A very considerable advance before the end of this year, might induce the planters again to abandon the cultivation of their own provisions, and thereby make a crop equal to what the last crop was. But from what we have seen, we have no doubt that it would require several years of continued high prices to produce a material increase. With respect to the East Indies, it is not probable that a rise, which could *now* take place, would have the effect of increasing the production to such an extent as would affect the supplies before the end of the year 1825.

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The volume of nature is the book of knowledge; and he becomes most wise who makes the most judicious selection.